

For the Years Ending
Aug. 31, 1914. Aug. 31, 1915.

To erect two buildings complete, one for male and one
for female, for consumptive patients..... 75,000 00

Total\$422,300 00 \$ 345,100 00

Provided, that the head of said institution keep a record of the absences of the various employes and the reasons therefor, whether from sickness, vacation or on leave of absence, and that the record of such absence be incorporated in the report made annually by the head of said institution.

Provided, that the amounts herein appropriated for each item as stated herein, and no more, shall be paid out of the general revenue for the North Texas Hospital for the Insane during the fiscal years beginning September 1, 1913, and ending August 31, 1915; and no surplus shall be diverted from one account to another account; and provided further, that no deficiency shall be created nor shall any warrants be issued or obligation incurred in excess of the amounts herein appropriated.

Grand total, 1914.....\$2,258,899 88
Grand total, 1915.....\$1,924,756 88

NINETEENTH DAY.

Senate Chamber.
Austin, Texas.

Tuesday, August 12, 1913.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by President Pro Tem. Carter.

Roll call, a quorum was present, the following Senators answering to their names:

Astin.	Lattimore.
Bailey of DeWitt.	McGregor.
Bailey of Harris.	McNealus.
Brelsford.	Morrow.
Carter.	Nugent.
Clark.	Real.
Collins.	Taylor.
Conner.	Terrell.
Cowell.	Townsend.
Darwin.	Warren.
Gibson.	Watson.
Greer.	Westbrook.
Harley.	Wiley.
Hudspeth.	Willacy.
Johnson.	

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Pending the reading of the Journal of yesterday, the same was dispensed with on motion of Senator Bailey of Harris.

(See Appendix for petitions and standing committee reports.)

JOURNAL CORRECTION—AS TO HOUSE BILL NO. 4.

Senator Brelsford made the following motion:

I move that the Journal be corrected with reference to the proceedings on House bill No. 4, on yesterday, to show that the Senate amended House bill No. 4 by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting the following:

Section 1. Senators shall be elected to represent the State of Texas in the Senate of the United States at a general election, by the qualified electors who possess the requisite qualifications for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, and the candidate receiving the highest number of such votes cast at any election held under this act for Senator, shall be, and is hereby declared elected, and a certificate of election shall be issued to him by the Governor.

Sec. 2. When a vacancy occurs in the representation of this State in the Senate of the United States, the Governor shall, within ten days from the date of such vacancy, issue the necessary writ of election to fill such vacancy, the election to be held within not less than thirty days and not more than ninety days from the date of the issuance of the writ. Provided, that when Congress is in session at the time such vacancy occurs, or provided Congress should be convened in the interval before the election of the United States Senator, as heretofore provided, that the Governor may make a temporary appointment of a suitable and qualified person to represent the State in the Senate until the election and qualification of a Senator elected by the people.

Sec. 3. Election for United States Senators shall, except as otherwise provided, be held under the general election laws for State officers; the returns thereof shall be made, result ascertained

and declared, and certificates of election issued as is provided for the election of Representatives in Congress, by Chapter seven (7), Title forty-nine (49), Revised Civil Statutes of 1911.

Sec. 4. Candidates for the United States Senate shall be nominated by each organized political party that cast one hundred thousand (100,000) votes or more at the last general election by the qualified voters of such party in the general primary elections at which candidates for State and county officers shall be chosen.

Sec. 5. Any person affiliated with any party who desires his name to appear on the official ballot for a general primary as a candidate for the nomination of such party for the office of United States Senator, shall file with the State chairman not later than the first Monday in June preceding such primary, his written request that his name be placed on such official ballot as a candidate for the nomination as United States Senator, giving his age and occupation, the county of his residence and postoffice address, which shall be signed by him and acknowledged by him before some officer. And also twenty-five (25) qualified voters may likewise join in a request that the name of any person affiliating with such party be placed upon the official ballot as a candidate for United States Senator, giving the occupation, county of residence and postoffice address of such person signing and acknowledging same as above provided, and may file the same with the State chairman on or prior to the date above mentioned with the same effect as if such request had been filed by the party named therein as a candidate for such nomination. All petitions or requests filed by twenty-five voters as provided herein, shall be endorsed by the person in whose favor the request is made, showing his willingness to qualify for the position, if elected. All requests shall be considered filed with the State chairman when they are sent from any point within the United States by registered mail, addressed to the State chairman at his postoffice address.

Sec. 6. Nominations for United States Senators except as otherwise provided, shall be held under the general primary laws for State officers; the returns thereof shall be made, and the results ascertained and declared as is provided for the nomination of Governor and other State officers by Chapter 10, Title 40, Revised Statutes of 1911, and all the provisions of said title and chapter which apply to the nomination of Governor and other State officers, not in

conflict with the provisions of this act, shall apply to the nomination of United States Senator unless otherwise provided.

Sec. 6a. That in case a vacancy shall occur requiring the election of two United States Senators at the same election, then the proclamation ordering the election shall require that each candidate offering his name for election shall designate whether he is a candidate for the position of senior Senator or junior Senator.

Sec. 7. Nominations of candidates for the United States Senate to be voted for at any special election shall be made at a primary election at such time as the party State executive committee shall determine, provided said primary shall be held not less than fifteen (15) days nor more than ninety days from the date of the election as named in the writ issued by the Governor. No such committee shall ever have the power to make such nominations.

Sec. 7a. No person shall be declared the nominee of any political party for United States Senator unless such person shall receive a majority of the votes cast for Senator at the primary election, and if at such election no candidate receive such majority, then another election shall be held on the twenty-first day succeeding said first election, at which second election the two candidates receiving the greatest number of votes shall be the only candidates, and the candidate receiving the majority of the votes cast at said second election shall be the nominee of the said party for United States Senator. This provision shall apply to all primary elections for United States Senator.

Sec. 7b. No person shall be entitled to a position on the official ballot at any general or special election held to select a United States Senator who shall have spent in the election preceding the nomination, provided said petition shall be endorsed by the candidate as provided in Section 5 hereof, more than \$5000, or who shall have failed or refused to comply with each and every provision of any law regulating the collection and disbursement of funds preceding or after election. Should the nomination of any candidate for United States Senator be contested, the same shall be conducted under the provisions of the law regulating contests before party election committees or the courts for State offices.

Sec. 8. Any candidate who desires his name to appear on the official ballot for a special primary as a candidate for the nomination of such party for the office of United States Senator shall file with

the State chairman of his party, not later than thirty (30) days prior to the date of such primary, his written request that his name be placed upon such official ballot as a candidate for the nomination of United States Senator, giving his age and occupation, the county of his residence and postoffice address, which shall be signed by him and acknowledged by him before some officer. And also twenty-five (25) qualified voters may likewise join in a request that the name of any person affiliating with such party be placed upon the official ballot as a candidate for United States Senator, giving the occupation, county of residence and postoffice address of such person, signing and acknowledging same as above provided, and may file the same with the State chairman within the time above mentioned with the same effect as if such request had been filed by the party named therein as a candidate for such nomination. And the chairman and secretary of the State committee shall forthwith cause to be mailed to the chairman and secretary of every county committee of the party in the State the name of such candidate for United States Senator, with instructions that it be placed on the official ballot of such county. All requests shall be considered filed with the State chairman when they are sent from any point within the United States by registered mail, addressed to the State chairman at his postoffice address. On the first Saturday following such special primary election, the county executive committee of each county in the State, shall meet and canvass the returns of such election, and shall immediately thereafter certify by its chairman and secretary the result of said election and forward same to the State chairman. The State executive committee shall meet at a time not later than fifteen (15) days after the date of said special primary and canvass and tabulate the returns of said election as certified by the county chairman, and the candidate receiving the highest number of votes cast as such primary shall be the nominee of the party for such office; and the State chairman shall order the name of such candidate placed upon the official ballot of said party.

Sec. 9. The fact that there is now no law upon the statutes of this State providing for the appointment, nomination and election of United States Senators, and the fact that a vacancy might occur at any time in the representation of the State of Texas in the Senate of the United States, creates an emergency and an imperative public necessity that the constitutional rule requiring bills to be

read on three several days be suspended and that this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and it is so enacted.

The above motion was read and adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Committee Room,

Austin, Texas, August 9, 1913.

Hon. Will H. Mayes, President of the Senate.

Sir: Your Committee on Constitutional Amendments, to whom was referred House Concurrent Resolution No. 1, have had the same under consideration, and I am instructed to report same back to the Senate with the following recommendation:

1. The resolution itself recites what the Journal of the Regular Session of the Thirty-third Legislature of Texas contained, upon the face of it shows that the resolution, in fact, received 98 affirmative votes, and 29 negative votes, and that the same was therefore carried by two-thirds of the membership of the House present and voting upon said resolution. That, by oversight and mistake, it is recited in the resolution that the Engrossing Clerk endorsed said resolution as having been passed by a vote of 84 yeas, and 36 nays.

That all constitutional amendments shall be adopted by two-thirds vote of both houses, entered by yeas and nays upon the Journal. If there is any error in recording the actual vote upon said resolution in the House, then the correction of same is a province exclusively of the judicial department of the State government, and no action had or taken by this Special Session of the Legislature could have, or be, of any force or effect whatever, and we, therefore, recommend that said resolution do not pass, but, if there be any question as to the legal submission of the same, that the matter be submitted to the proper judicial tribunal to determine the question involved.

TERRELL, Chairman.

The report was read and laid on the table subject to call.

EXCUSED.

On account of important business:

Senator Warren for non-attendance

yesterday, on motion of Senator McNealus.

SIMPLE RESOLUTION.

By Senator Terrell:

Whereas, The Regular Session of the Thirty-third Legislature passed a bill known as Senate bill No. 8, being "An Act to create a State Highway Department, and to establish a State Highway Commission, and the office of State Highway Engineer; prescribing the duties of each, and fixing the compensation for said State Highway Engineer," etc.; and

Whereas, The Governor of this State having some doubts as to the constitutionality of certain sections of said act referred same to the Attorney General's Department for an opinion as to the constitutionality of same; and

Whereas, The Attorney General's Department in an opinion furnished the Governor held that certain sections of said bill were in violation of the Constitution of this State; and

Whereas, The Governor, acting upon the advice of the State's chief law officer, according to press dispatches at the time, refused to approve the passage of said bill; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of Texas, That we recognize the importance of the good roads movement in Texas, and the need of the establishment, without further delay, of a Highway Department, to the end that technical advice on scientific road construction may be furnished to the various counties, when called upon by the State; and be it further

Resolved, That we respectfully petition His Excellency, Governor O. B. Colquitt, to submit for consideration by the Legislature at this time the question of the establishment of a Highway Department in Texas along the lines proposed in Senate bill No. 8, which was passed at the Regular Session of the Thirty-third Legislature, and that we hereby pledge ourselves to eliminate all those points over which the question of their constitutionality has been raised, either by the Governor or the Attorney General of this State.

The resolution was read and adopted.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Senator Hudspeth:

Senate bill No. 18, A bill to be entitled "An Act to reorganize the Thirty-fourth

Judicial District of Texas; to regulate the time of holding the district courts in the various counties composing the Thirty-fourth Judicial District of Texas; providing for the returning of the process issued and to be issued by said court, and declaring an emergency."

Read first time and referred to Committee on Judicial Districts.

By Senators Conner and Carter:

Senate bill No. 19, A bill to be entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 162 of the Acts of the Regular Session of the Thirty-third Legislature of the State of Texas, entitled 'An Act to amend Chapter 24 of the Acts of the First Called Session of the Thirty-first Legislature of the State of Texas, entitled 'An Act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of agricultural, horticultural and feeding experiment stations in certain parts of Texas; to provide for proper appropriations therefor, and repealing all laws in conflict herewith, and declaring an emergency,' and providing further for a governing board for the Texas Agricultural Experiment Stations, defining the place of residence of the Director of Texas Experiment Stations, and declaring an emergency'; providing for the payment of the salary of the Director of said Experiment Stations, defining his powers and duties and also the powers and duties of the governing board and fixing their term of office; also providing that the Texas State Agricultural Experiment Stations located at the Agricultural and Mechanical College in Brazos county shall remain under the control of the Board of Directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and authorizing the said Board to receive from the Federal government the aid that has been or may hereafter be available for it under an Act of Congress, and declaring an emergency."

Read first time and referred to Committee on Agricultural Affairs.

Morning call concluded.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE.

Governor's Office.
Austin, Texas, August 11, 1913.

To the Senate:

In presenting to the Legislature the subject of passing a bill providing for the creation of land credit unions and a better warehouse system for storing the

products of the farmers, it was my intention to attach to my message a copy of a report made by Hon. J. S. Williams and Hon. Clarence Ousley of extensive investigations in Europe into the handling of agricultural products and warehousing same.

These two distinguished Texans, under appointment by the Governor, accompanied the American Commission of Agricultural Co-operation on a tour of European countries for the purpose of gaining information on these and other subjects of importance to our farming citizenship. Their report is a most creditable and comprehensive one, and I am transmitting it herewith to the Senate so that it may be printed as a part of my message to the Legislature submitting the question above referred to for legislation.

Respectfully submitted,

O. B. COLQUITT,
Governor of Texas.

To the Honorable O. B. Colquitt, Governor of Texas; the Honorable E. B. Cushing, Chairman Board of Directors, A. and M. College of Texas; and the Honorable Peter Radford, President Farmers' Union of Texas.

Sirs: Representing, as we do, severally or jointly, the State of Texas, the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas and the Farmers' Union of Texas, on the American Commission lately returned from a study of rural co-operation in Europe, we beg to submit to each of you, and through you to the public, the following preliminary report of our observations.

The commission is now preparing, through a committee of compilation, a comprehensive digest of its findings with respect to the four main divisions into which it organized its labors, to wit: rural finance, including land mortgages; distribution, including the sale of farm products and the purchase of farm supplies; production, as affected by co-operative effort, and rural life in its social, educational and domestic respects. As members of the commission, charged with participation in the issuance of this final report, we deem it unbecoming to seem to anticipate its findings in detail. Moreover, there is a great mass of evidence gathered during more than two months of daily investigation by the several sections and sub-committees of the commission, which when intelligently condensed and classified will furnish a more complete compendium of information than any member or group of members could possibly prepare for the reason that the necessary division of labor by sections

and committees prevented any member from hearing or seeing all that was offered or was gathered in the score or more of countries, states and provinces which were visited.

After the commission's final report is issued, we will make a further report of observations and recommendations with special reference to Texas rural conditions and problems, and in that report we hope to have the concurrence of other commissioners from Texas, to wit: Judge S. A. Lindsey of Tyler, representing the Texas Welfare Commission; Mr. Charles B. Austin, representing the University of Texas, and Mr. Francis W. Wozencraft, representing a group of agricultural newspapers. Messrs. Austin and Wozencraft returned with the main body of the commission in advance of us; we remained a week longer to make some further studies in the marketing of cotton and its by-products, and Judge Lindsey is still in Europe with his family. Hence we have been unable to communicate with these gentlemen in regard to this preliminary report, which we feel we must make forthwith as immediately due to you and as bearing in certain important respects upon possible legislation at the Called Session of the Thirty-third Legislature.

Commission's Report of Main Findings.

We include herewith as a part of our own observations, the following report of main findings prepared by the whole commission and issued to the public upon arrival in New York on July 25th:

"The American Commission on Agricultural Co-operation has completed its tour of European countries and has perfected plans to digest and compile the information obtained with regard to co-operation and the organization of rural life in European countries along financial, business and social lines. It is believed that this task can be completed before the end of the present year, when the final report of the commission will be submitted.

"The commission is deeply impressed with the vital importance of a thoroughly organized and united rural population. In this respect the countries of Europe offer a lesson which may not long be disregarded in America without serious consequences.

"The agricultural interests of most of the European countries visited by the commission are organized along one or more of the following lines: credit, production, distribution, and social organization for the betterment of country life.

"Organizations for the provision of

credit facilities for European farmers follow the natural division into short time personal credit and long time land-mortgage credit. The organizations for the provision of personal credit facilities are as highly developed as are the systems of commercial banking. The prevailing rate of interest paid by the farmers for short time loans is from four to five and one-half per cent. The terms offered European farmers are generally better designed to meet the peculiar requirements of agriculturists than are the terms obtainable today by the American farmers.

"The personal credit organizations have the form of co-operative societies. Very often the members of these societies assume unlimited liability for the debts of the society while in other cases the societies take the form of limited liability. As a rule in European countries, the law makes little or no provision for exemptions of any kind. These short time credit societies furnish cheap, safe and elastic credit to their members by reason of their control by farmers and are organizations exclusively in the interest of farmers who operate them at nominal cost and without seeking dividend profit to such societies.

"Land mortgage credit has been organized so as to place a collective security back of bonds issued by land mortgage societies in contrast with the system of marketing individual loans upon individual mortgages. Without discussing the form of organization employed for this purpose, it may be stated that these land mortgage institutions bring to European farmers low interest rates; the privilege of repaying loans in small fixed annual installments extending over a term of years—in some cases as long as seventy-five years under the amortization plan, although provision for earlier payment is made if the borrower so desires; protection from advance in interest rates; and the practical elimination of commission charges. Many of these personal credit societies and land mortgage associations are fostered by government grants, loans or special provisions of law. Mortgage bonds issued by commercial banks and by private joint stock land mortgage bank sell substantially on the same basis with like securities issued by government favored institutions, and both classes of banks are recognized as useful in the development and conservation of agricultural resources. In many instances private and commercial banks

purchase the securities of land mortgage associations. Experience has demonstrated that such land mortgage bonds are liquid assets.

"The systems of land title registration in countries possessing such mortgage institutions practically prevent dispute of title upon mortgaged land. Provisions are also generally afforded these mortgage institutions which eliminate undue legal delays in the recovery of loans placed with defaulting borrowers. Savings and trust funds are frequently invested in securities of such mortgage institutions under sanction of law. Loans up to fifty or even sixty-six per cent are made on lands of dependable value and are considered safe and conservative and compare favorably with provincial and government bonds.

"The organizations for production and distribution of farm products follow co-operative lines. Farm products are sold by the producer at a relatively higher price and are bought by the consumer at a relatively lower price because the cost of distribution is considerably lowered by co-operative marketing which results, also, in improving the quality and uniformity of farm products and in promoting more businesslike methods in farming operations.

"It is the opinion of many of the leaders of this movement in Europe that the question of rural credit ought not to be divorced from co-operation for business purposes and the general organization of community life in rural districts. In some European countries visited, agriculture and country life interests generally are thoroughly organized and coordinated. The studies of the commission emphasize the necessity of defining the functions, on the one hand of the government, and on the other of voluntary organizations in promoting the development of country life. In some of these countries great emphasis is placed upon the value of voluntary associations and such State aid as involves governmental control over the activities of rural organizations is deprecated as tending to stifle the initiative of the people.

"Rural conditions, environment and temperament in Europe differ widely in the various countries and also differ from rural conditions, environment and temperament in America, as conditions differ in our several States and provinces; therefore, it may be necessary, in some cases, to modify these European systems if they are to be adapted to meet the needs of American farmers. At the same time, co-operative effort among the farmers of America might well be more generally employed and the

facts gathered should be of great value in developing methods suited to the needs of the farmers in the several sections, States and provinces.

"To this end, the American commission, with a membership in thirty-six States and in four provinces in Canada, has effected an organization with headquarters in Washington, D. C., and invites the aid and co-operation of farmers and all agricultural organizations and persons concerned in promoting a more prosperous and contented rural life as the enduring basis of our material, social and civil welfare.

"The commission desires to call attention to the geographical scope of its inquiries which were conducted in Italy, Hungary, Austria, Germany, France, England, Ireland and Wales, while subcommittees were sent to Russia, Denmark, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Egypt, Spain and Scotland. In all of these countries the members of the commission were officially received by the respective governments and were given every opportunity to carry out their studies. National and local officials, central institutions, and local societies, eminent economists, leading agricultural and business men, all contributed with most gratifying willingness to the successful accomplishment of the work of the commission.

"The commission has selected two committees which will devote their entire time to drafting the final report regarding the investigation.

"The members of the compilation commission are: Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield of Massachusetts, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and formerly a member of the Roosevelt Country Life Commission; Dr. John Lee Coulter, the government's expert on agricultural statistics; Mr. LeRoy Hodges, formerly immigration commissioner of the Southern Commercial Congress; Dr. Charles F. Bailey, deputy minister of agriculture, province of Ontario, Canada; Mr. Robert L. Munce of Pennsylvania, farmer.

"The members of the advisory committee are: Dr. J. E. Stubbs, president of the University of Nevada; Dr. H. A. Morgan, dean of the school of agriculture, University of Tennessee; State Senator John Cunningham of Ohio, farmer; Robert B. Van Cortlandt of New York, farmer and retired banker; William B. Hatch of Michigan, editor and farmer; Col. J. S. Williams of Texas, farmer; Lieutenant Governor E. L. Daughtridge of North Carolina, farmer."

Conditions Underlying Rural Credit Societies.

To these general observations by the whole commission we now add some reflections and suggestions with special reference to Texas conditions, for in this and in other reports on European co-operation it is important to know something of the conditions of rural life in order to draw intelligent conclusions as to the possibility of adopting the systems there to the life and times of the people here.

In considering the personal credit societies or rural banks, as distinguished from the land mortgage associations or banks, it should be remembered, in the first place, that they are based upon intimate and stable village life, to which we have no counterpart here. There the farms are small, and the farmers are in daily social contact and are little disturbed by sectarian or political factions, because while communities differ as compared by States, sections or provinces, each local community is more or less homogeneous; the majority of each village or neighborhood are generally of one religious creed, and church association is a powerful factor in promoting community trust and dependence; the families abide in the same place from generation to generation with few removals and with little transference of land or leasehold beyond the family connection; lands and leaseholds are held for their productive value with little thought of sale for profit; centuries of habit in close association for protection in wars of clan or class or sects and in the distresses consequent upon early political tyrannies and later agricultural and industrial serfdom have developed a relation of mutuality which is almost unknown to us in this land of large areas and of aloofness, individualism and self-reliance consequent upon our totally different history, environment, necessities and methods of development.

Moreover, at the beginning of these credit undertakings in Europe there was lacking, and there is still lacking, any general system of local banking accommodation, or country banks, such as we now have in most parts of the United States, and the poor peasant was at the mercy of village usurers, who took advantage of his ignorance and preyed upon his distress. While our farmers lack the cheap credit facilities which most European farmers now enjoy, we think it may be assumed that an in-

telligent study and a fair consideration of the subject will lead to methods of rural credit which will amply serve the farmer without rude disturbance of our country banking interests which constitute so important and so helpful a factor in our agriculture as well as in our commerce.

In the second place, the European farmer borrows under systems of law which allow such small exemptions from debt judgment that, in default or failure to pay his obligation, his creditor may seize his homestead or his equipment or his other belonging with little delay or risk of loss. As a rule, only the bed upon which he sleeps, his clothes and the implement of his immediate employment are exempt from execution. We are sure that our people would not and should not consent to the abolition or the serious impairment of legal exemptions of homestead, household goods and trade equipment which protect the dependent family from adventure or improvidence or misfortune.

In the third place, all the systems of European rural credit are assisted by government grants, loans or special favors of law which are impossible under our Constitution, if not, indeed, contrary to our fundamental principles of government. Such assistance, perhaps, was necessary in Europe to lift the peasant farmer from abject poverty to comparative independence, and to enable the serf to become a proprietor by leasehold or ownership, and the experience may well be taken to heart by our statesmen and economists as a warning of what may befall in this country if provision be not timely made for bringing to the producer, who is the creator of primary wealth, a fairer return for his labor and for arresting the present alarming drift of agricultural lands into the hands of heedless speculators and non-resident or non-cultivating landlords.

We are far from saying that the farmers of Texas may not devise a system of mutual credit. Indeed, we hope that when the European systems are fully set forth in detail and when wise beginnings are made in the co-operative selling of farm products, there will be evolved methods of mutual aid which will bring substantial relief in necessary credit without weakening the beneficent provisions of our organic and statute laws for the protection of families and dependents, or without lessening the self-reliance and the sense of

individual responsibility which have made the American people the most powerful, the most cultivated, the most prosperous and the most progressive upon the earth.

Three Great Facts of European Experience.

Three facts of supreme importance stand out clearly in this instructive study.

The first is that the governments of Europe are concerned as much in the economics of agriculture as in the science of agriculture—that is, in commercializing agricultural industry and in securing the just profits as well as in promoting the increase of agricultural production. In our country, we have been generous in aiding the farmer to make two bolls of cotton grow where one grew before, but we have not seemed to care whether he received more pay for the two than for the one. Millions are spent annually by the Federal and the State governments to increase production—and all wise men approve such expenditures as warranted for the general welfare—but we venture to insist that the time has come for some instruction to be given and for some aid to be furnished in order that farm products may be sold for their economic value and that preventable loss and waste in marketing may be eliminated for the benefit of producers and consumers alike.

The second great fact of European demonstration is that under proper provisions of the law, land credit is as safe and as cheap as industrial credit. The long-time European land loan with its low rate of interest and its amortization by a fractional annual payment—the whole of interest and of payment on principal amounting to less than current rates of interest on land loans in the United States—is a blessing to the European land owner by furnishing a means of obtaining cheap money for improvement, and to the tenant or laborer by affording an opportunity to acquire a home without serious risk of the loss of his savings in the misfortune of a bad crop or even of a series of lean years.

We doubt whether our people would care for land loans, either for purchase or improvement, upon such long time as forty to sixty years as in Europe, though as to such long-time loans it may be said that they serve to capitalize agricultural industry as manufacturing and transportation industries are capitalized, and as communities obtain funds by bond sales for public improvements. A railroad stock or a manufacturing stock has a

value aside from the mortgage debt upon the property, and all great railway improvements, as most modern industrial improvements, are made wholly or in part upon bond capital. There is no economic reason why productive land of demonstrated value should not carry long time mortgage obligations for purchase or improvement, and yet be readily salable at its net value above the mortgage debt. Such mortgages in Europe rank high for popular investment at low rates of interest, and yet the land owner may easily retire the mortgage when he chooses by purchasing in the open market an equivalent of the bonds of the society or bank which issues its own obligations against its loans on lands. Thus a farmer who has made a land loan from a landschaft or from a land mortgage bank under amortization running fifty years, may at any time before the maturity of his loan purchase bonds of the landschaft or the mortgage bank and present them in discharge of his debt, but so long as he pays his interest and amortization, never amounting altogether to more than six per cent per annum, he may not during the entire fifty years suffer foreclosure or disturbance and at the end of the full period the entire principal of his debt will have been automatically discharged.

But if a term of forty to sixty years is too long for our people, we see no reason why the amortization plan may not be adapted to terms of ten to thirty years. There is already a land mortgage bank in Illinois lending fifty per cent of appraised value, on thirty years time, at six per cent interest and one per cent amortization, payable semi-annually, and we are reliably informed that it is meeting with encouraging success. The experiment is well worth the study of legislators and of the owners of large tracts of land who wish to subdivide and sell their holdings. Of course, it will be understood that in speaking of land mortgages we mean only the mortgages for purchase under vendor's lien or for the improvement of holdings above homestead exemptions.

A necessary condition of such land credit is the perfection of land titles. A disputed title is hardly known in Europe, because titles are transferred by incontestable government registry. The voluminous records of our courts, with their mazes of title abstracts, abundantly exhibit the need for reform in this respect. It is safe to say that current land loans cost as much as one per cent per annum—and in some sections more—to cover the risk of imperfect titles and conse-

quent defeat of loans. This condition not only imposes a hardship upon land borrowers and land purchasers, but the consequent litigation operates as an unjust burden upon all tax payers. Several States of the Union have already adopted systems of title guarantee or insurance whereby provision is made for the certainty of possession by a bona fide purchaser, and yet a person who may have been defrauded of land by an unlawful transaction may recover its value within a reasonable time fixed by statute for such equitable determination. A small fee for each land transfer constitutes an ample fund for the liquidation of adjudicated rights without invalidating a mortgage or disturbing a purchaser in the property he has acquired and improved.

The third great fact of present practical importance is that co-operative effort in the sale of farm products in Europe, as in certain parts of the United States and Canada where similar systems are employed, results in higher prices to the farm producer and yet in lower prices to the consumer than in sections where each farmer sells separately from his neighbors and through such middlemen and agencies of distribution as offer their services. Co-operative selling has the further effect of improving the quality of the product by developing better methods of cultivation and of packing and by reducing the time of delivery. This is especially important in the handling of perishable products. We cite an example, which is only one of thousands in Europe, to illustrate the process:

An egg society in Oldenburg, Germany, which we examined in some detail, gathers the eggs of its members three times a week. Each member is recorded in the society's books by a number which is stamped upon the eggs from his farm. After the eggs are assembled at the society's warehouse, they are tested by candling, and if a bad egg is found, it is rejected and the farmer is fined three marks, or seventy-five cents. The eggs are then neatly packed and dispatched to certain customers, consisting of hotels, restaurants and retail dealers, who are glad to pay a fair price for the guaranteed product. On the day we visited the warehouse the farmer was receiving twenty-one cents a dozen on the farm and the dealer was paying 21.6 plus freight, or not over twenty-two and one-half cents per dozen. The ultimate consumer, other than hotels and restaurants, was paying not more than twenty-five cents for guaranteed fresh eggs. The

total cost of distribution from producer to consumer was only three to four cents. In another society, whose members delivered the eggs to the warehouse, a premium was paid for eggs not more than four days old, and generally in all such co-operative undertakings, rigid rules are enforced for maintaining the quality of the product.

In many places in the United States, the farmer would receive scarcely more than twelve and one-half to fifteen cents in trade and the consumer would pay twenty-five to thirty-five cents for eggs passing through the hands of three or four middlemen during a period of ten days to two weeks from the nest to the table, and consequently more or less stale, if not spoiled, in the proportion of one-fourth to one-third of the number.

This society was thus not only rendering direct economic benefits to both the producer and the consumer, but its methods of education had improved the breed of poultry in the neighborhood, had brought cheaper production by more intelligent feeding and care, and had converted into cash for many farmers a product which otherwise would bring little or no money return.

Similar methods of co-operation are practiced in all farm products, in grain selling, in market gardening, in dairying and in live stock marketing, and in the purchase of fertilizers and farm implements, in live stock insurance, hail insurance and other concerns of agriculture. Often a co-operative dairy serves to commercialize the product of a number of farmers who have only two or three cows each and would be unable otherwise to market their milk or butter or to own the equipment necessary to prepare the product in accordance with modern standards of sanitation and excellence.

Such co-operation in the sale of farm products does not disturb legitimate merchandising, which is a necessary part of our system of commerce. Indeed, the commercializing of agricultural industry by such means tends to promote stability in all lines of trade that serve the farmer, for as he prospers so those prosper who deal with him fairly and helpfully.

In many of the countries of Europe, the government encourages co-operation by lectures and, in some instances, renders direct aid by grants of money or by contributions to the expense of administration. We do not favor State grants, but we do specifically recommend that the A. and M. College establish at once, as a part of its extension work,

and utilitarian endeavor, a department of rural organization under a skilled director, learned and experienced in practical co-operation, with a sufficient expense fund for correspondence, for circulating literature and for making personal visitations to communities or neighborhoods and assisting farmers in this important method of securing the just market price for their products.

In this connection, we call attention to our report from Enschede recommending investigations in the comparative values of American and other cotton seed by-products, and we suggest that our own Agricultural and Mechanical College should take the lead in this important study since Texas is the chief cotton producing State of the Union.

We recommend, also, that the Farmers' Union and other rural societies begin the work of organization through local unions by practicing simple co-operation in each community, according to its needs and opportunities.

By such means and agencies we believe that a few years of patient and prudent effort will bring incalculable blessings to producers and substantial benefit to consumers. A miracle of economic reform is not to be wrought immediately, nor can organization supply defects of personal industry and thrift, but it is our deep conviction that the time has come for a diligent study of problems of agricultural economics lest a large part of our people drift into conditions so inequitable and intolerable as to tempt them in desperation to undertake rash adventures.

Cotton Marketing Most Important of All.

As intimately related to the whole subject of Southern farm economics, and as concerning the chief staple of Texas agriculture and the chief source of Texas wealth, we beg now to call attention to the problem of cotton marketing. As a part of our study and as illustrative of what we are about to say, we refer to the reports of the commission's subcommittees on Egyptian production, which has been published, and on the conference of Southern delegates with cotton spinners at The Hague, yet to be made public, copies of which are attached hereto for further reference if desired. We attach, also, an unpublished report by ourselves on certain other phases of the cotton marketing problem as investigated by the undersigned in Holland, France and England, and finished too late for formal submission to the American commission before it dispersed at New York.

These investigations—which, we pause to say, should be pursued with diligence and in other directions, for we feel that we have only made a fair beginning in unraveling a gigantic trade complication or situation which imposes heavy burdens upon cotton producers—have confirmed us in our opinion as to the expediency and the necessity of a system of State regulated warehouses for storing cotton and other farm products as recommended by the undersigned to committees of the Regular Session of the Thirty-third Legislature. Briefly, those recommendations, which are resubmitted herewith, are as follows:

Local corporations, chartered under a general law, for the erection or purchase of warehouses for storing, grading and weighing cotton or other farm products.

Provision by law for the sale of bonds of local warehouse corporations by making the State, through proper officers, the custodian of the funds of the stockholders and the trustee of the corporation's assets and earnings for the security of the bonds; or by creating a general trust and guarantee society under State control, with a limitation upon profits, for the registry, sale and guarantee of such local warehouse bonds.

The creation of a State warehouse commission of three competent men empowered to prescribe rules for the sampling, grading and weighing of cotton and other farm products and for supervising the operations of warehouses, to the end that cotton may be sampled at the gin without cutting the bale, and may be stored and sold upon a bonded State officer's certificate of weight and grade, and that other farm products may be graded, stored and sold under intelligent and scrupulous State regulation, which will reduce the enormous waste now suffered as a consequence of exposure and of commercial methods which, to say the least, are sadly uneconomic and which in many respects are grossly unjust to the producer. Easily preventable waste in the handling of the cotton crop of the South amounts to from four dollars to five dollars a bale, according to calculable demonstration, which constitutes a loss of \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 upon the Texas cotton crop alone—a sum, staggering as it is, which we believe further investigation extending to the marketing of the by-products of cotton will multiply two-fold. It is as clearly a function of the State to establish agencies which will save so much of the people's primary wealth as it is to spend public money for the cure or prevention of live stock and plant diseases and

pests, for the reduction of fire waste, or for the arrest of any general depreciation upon the property of citizens.

We believe that the organization of local warehouse corporations, composed of farmers and their sympathizers, will not only serve the immediate purpose of preventing waste in marketing and of securing just prices for farm products, but will lead to the co-operation of farmers in other matters, extending ultimately to all the problems and concerns of rural life, and will gradually develop neighborly relations of mutuality that will be of great benefit to all who participate and to the social and civic welfare of the commonwealth.

In addition to a system of State regulated warehouses, or as a part of the service of the warehouse commission, we recommend the establishment of a bureau of cotton information and the adoption by the Legislature of a joint resolution inviting other cotton-growing States and countries to establish similar bureaus authorized to act in concert for the purpose of gathering information concerning the consumption of cotton and concerning cotton trade conditions throughout the world to enable our farmers to ascertain the economic value of their product. The manufacturers of more than 75 per cent of the cotton of the world are compactly organized and are enabled thereby with intelligence and profit to adjust their output to the trade law of supply and demand. Without adequate information, it is impossible for farmers to adjust their business to the same inexorable law of trade, and in the nature of things—their numbers and their separation—they can not be similarly organized. Therefore, it is necessary for the government to supply them with information of consumption, as it supplies, manufacturers and consumers with information of production. When a cotton crop of 12,000,000 bales sells for \$100,000,000 more than the following crop of 16,000,000 bales, and when a succeeding crop of 14,000,000 bales sells for \$60,000,000 more than the preceding crop of 16,000,000 bales, and yet all three crops are consumed, it is plain to be seen that the law of supply and demand is imperfectly executed, or is executed only as to the producer's supply and is suspended as to the consumer's demand. If nothing is to be done to correct this economic absurdity and to undo this palpable injustice to the producer, who thus is denied all the increment of his industry and all the bounty of nature, then it will be a

travesty of statesmanship for the government to continue to spend money in teaching the farmer how to increase his production, but rather he should be admonished, in common sense and self-interest, to produce the less in order that he may receive the more.

Studies extending over several years and confirmed by the revelations of our observations abroad, as well as by circumstances which we are yet unable to set forth with confidence and precision, but which we are still investigating, convince us beyond reasonable doubt that under such methods as are herein proposed the price of cotton would never again fall below the cost of production, but that the product would be to Texas, the South and the nation a source of inexhaustible and increasing wealth which will make its producers prosperous and restore to our country population that degree of comfort which alone will insure contentment and revive those conditions of rural tranquility, happiness, intelligence and strength which aforetime were the glory and the chief dependence of the republic.

In addition to these observations, which are reduced to the smallest possible compass on account of the limitations of the occasion, we stand ready to furnish to the Governor, to the Directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, to the officers of the Farmers' Union and other rural organizations, to committees of the Legislature or to other persons at interest any information in detail which we have gathered in regard to any of the European systems or institutions, or to render any aid within our power for the solution of the important problems herein discussed.

We conclude with the suggestion that whatever may be undertaken should begin with caution, should be developed slowly in the light of experience and in conformity with local surroundings, and should not be deterred or disheartened by the resistance or the inertia, by the mistakes or miscalculations which attend all efforts to change the established order or to correct evils of long standing.

In our early history as a people we profited by the mistakes of European governments, and we made sure against the abuses of governmental power. Without relaxing any of the safeguards of our industrial as well as of our political freedom, and without abating in the slightest degree that self-reliance and sturdy individualism which are the

surest means of human progress, we can profit by the experiences of Europe, and we can utilize our governmental organisms for purposes of the general good and for the protection of the earnings of the people against the impositions of a greedy commercialism which is rampant the world over, and against the waste of a haphazard system of marketing farm products which has been endured so long only because our resources of soil have been so generous that we could waste and still prosper, but which should not be endured longer, because we have now come to the point where we must husband those resources or suffer.

We can not refrain from the final remark that we return with increased pride in the greatness, and with renewed faith in the ultimate destiny of our beloved commonwealth and country, but with a keener appreciation of the problems that must be solved in wisdom and with dispatch, if the march of our people's progress and happiness is not to be hindered, and if they are to maintain their leadership among the States and the civilizations of the earth.

Respectfully,

J. S. WILLIAMS,
CLARENCE OUSLEY.

FURTHER REPORT ON COTTON MARKETING.

Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, Acting Chairman American Commission.

Sir: Your committee appointed to make further inquiry, following the Egyptian investigation and The Hague conference, into the marketing of cotton and its by-products, beg to report:

The short time allowed for study in France and England, which seem to be the price-making countries for cotton seed oil, did not permit us to gather and verify data with sufficient detail to warrant a precise statement in figures and concrete facts. However, we were able to confirm our report on the Egyptian situation with respect to the wide discrepancy between the price of Egyptian and American cotton seed. We learned that there are practically no European imports of American cotton seed, nor have been for many years, for the reason, we were told in trade circles, that American cotton seed oil mills consume the entire American supply. Europe uses large quantities of American cotton seed meal and cake for live stock feed, and is taking from the crop of 1912 about 108,000 tons of American cotton seed oil—compared with about 110,000 tons of cotton seed oil from

Egyptian, East Indian and other seed—which is used for margarine, for cooking, for salad preparations, for soap, for lubricants, etc., and so far as we could ascertain, the American product is equal or superior to the product of other countries for such purposes.

The subject involves many questions of trade, and it will require long and patient study for intelligent understanding. We shall continue the investigation by such means as we may be able to employ and as our time may permit, but meanwhile we recommend that the Federal Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, in co-operation with Southern agricultural and mechanical colleges, institute minute and painstaking studies into the comparative values of American cotton seed and its by-products, ascertained from both commercial and scientific standpoints, for we are fully persuaded that they are not now yielding to our producers and to our industries a just return in the true reckoning of the world's markets.

As further illuminative of problems discussed in the Egyptian and Hague reports, we add a brief account of a visit made by Mr. Williams to the cotton mills of Messrs. Van Heek & Co. at Enschede, Holland, upon the invitation of Mr. J. Barnard Van Heek, the active spirit in the organization, following The Hague conference.

These mills are only a part of extensive spindle enterprises in Holland and Germany in which the Van Heeks are interested. Directly and indirectly they are among the largest if not the largest consumers of American cotton in the world. The Enschede establishment alone this year is using 13,000 bales of American linters and 10,000 bales of other American cotton of various grades.

It is interesting and somewhat startling to record that linters were found at this establishment of the grade which Mr. Williams sold this year for 1½ cents a pound, for which this mill paid in Texas 5½ cents a pound, and were woven into blankets of most attractive appearance. Such blankets sell in the United States for \$1.75 to \$2.25, though Mr. Van Heek offered to deliver them to buyers in the United States at 40 cents, plus freight and import duty. The product of which these blankets are made competes in the markets of the world with like products from the coolies of India and the fellahin of Egypt, whose labor is rated at only 15 to 25 cents a day, and Egyptian cotton to the amount of approximately 200,000 bales a year is imported into the United States free of duty. Samples of these 40-cent blankets,

made of American linters, for which the producer received only 1½ cents and the manufacturer paid 5½ cents—blankets which are sold wholesale in India and elsewhere at 40 cents plus freight, and in the United States by retail at \$1.75 to \$2.50—were obtained by Mr. Williams, who will be glad to exhibit them to the commission or to persons at interest. We regret that it becomes necessary to make this incidental allusion to a subject which is a matter of present national controversy, but we would be unfaithful to our obligation if we did not record a plain fact which has a direct relation to the commercial value of the South's great staple and the nation's chief commodity of export.

Mr. J. Barnard Van Heek is a member of the general committee or the executive board of the International Congress of Master Cotton Spinners which we attended at The Hague. He promised hearty support of the resolution presented to The Hague conference by Mr. Ousley for official reports of cotton consumption, together with official reports of cotton production, and approved the suggestion that the reports should cover the grades as well as the volume of cotton produced as a guide to both producers and consumers in the quality as well as in the quantity of cotton desired and available.

He also heartily approved the proposal for an international bureau of cotton information covering all cotton growing countries, and endorses the efforts making for the better packing of American cotton and the correction of mispacked bales—a number of which were exhibited at the Enschede mills. He gave assurance that if the Southern States will establish a warehouse system for grading and storing cotton under State regulation, his firm would be glad to extend their wires to such warehouses and deal directly with producers, but made it plain that there must be ample and definite responsibility behind such systems in order to protect buyers and insure prompt settlement of just claims for reclamation.

We regard it as a matter of great significance that our proposal for reports of consumption and for a bureau of cotton information have the active support of so powerful a factor in the cotton manufacturing trade of Europe, and we submit that this evidence in connection with other acts, reports and expressions gathered during our somewhat hurried but none the less careful study, warrant the diligent prosecution of these endeavors by official and organized effort. We entertain no doubt whatever that per-

severance will accomplish early and complete success of the undertaking, and will bring increased prosperity to cotton producers, greater primary wealth to our country, satisfaction to cotton consumers and stability to the entire cotton trading and manufacturing industry.

Respectfully,
J. S. WILLIAMS,
CLARENCE OUSLEY.

SENATE BILL NO. 6.

(Pending Business.)

Action here recurred on the pending business, Senate bill No. 6, pending business for this hour from last Friday.

RECESS.

On motion of Senator Bailey of Harris, the Senate, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., recessed until 2:30 o'clock today.

AFTER RECESS.

(Afternoon Session.)

The Senate was called to order by President Pro Tem. Carter.

EXECUTIVE SESSION POSTPONED.

The hour, 3 o'clock p. m., time set for the Senate to hold executive session to act on various appointments by the Governor, having arrived,

Senator Willacy moved that the holding of the executive session be postponed until 8 o'clock tonight, which motion prevailed.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE.

Governor's Office,
Austin, Texas, August 12, 1913.

To the Texas Legislature:

Attached to this message is a copy of an opinion by the Attorney General, in which he advises me that the Legislature has no authority to appropriate any part of the public funds of this State for the erection of a building, the gathering together of exhibits and maintaining same at the Panama-Pacific Exposition to be held at San Francisco in 1915, and cites Section 48, of Article 3, of the Constitution of this State.

I have been importuned to give my endorsement to a proposed concurrent resolution calling upon the Governor to

appoint a number of commissioners for the purpose of organizing a movement to secure, by public subscription, funds sufficient for the erection of a creditable building and a display of the resources of Texas at the Panama-Pacific Exposition to be held in San Francisco, California, in 1915.

It would please me personally and as Governor of the State very much to see a creditable exhibit of the resources of Texas at this exposition, but in view of the holding of the Attorney General I could not conscientiously approve an appropriation out of the public revenues for this purpose, having taken an oath to uphold and support the Constitution of the State.

I will be glad to co-operate in the best manner possible with other citizens of the State and with the Legislature in giving approval and endorsement to a movement for the collection of funds to erect a building and make an exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915, as indicated in the proposed concurrent resolution, a copy of which has been submitted to me. I endorse and approve the sentiment in the resolution and will be glad to act in accordance with its provisions to the best of my ability.

Respectfully submitted,
O. B. COLQUITT,
Governor of Texas.

Note.—The opinion by the Attorney General, referred to, did not accompany the message.—Journal Clerk.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE.

Governor's Office,
Austin, Texas, August 12, 1913.

To the Senate:

I ask the advice and consent of the Senate to the following appointment:

To be a member of the Board of Prison Commissioners—Hon. Ben E. Cabell of Dallas county.

In submitting the foregoing appointment, I desire to make the following statement for the information of the Senate:

The general prison law under which the penitentiaries are now being managed was passed by the Fourth Called Session of the Thirty-first Legislature, and by its terms took effect January 20, 1911. Section 4 of the act provided for the appointment of a board of three Prison Commissioners, whose terms of office should be two years; provided, that of the first Commissioners ap-

pointed one should hold office for eight months, one for sixteen months and one for twenty-four months; thereafter, the Commissioners to be appointed for a term of two years, unless the Constitution should be changed providing for a longer tenure of office.

In accordance with the provisions of said act, I appointed Hon. Ben E. Cabell of Dallas county for a term of twenty-four months; Hon. L. W. Tittle of Cherokee county for a term of sixteen months, and Hon. R. W. Brahan of Walker county for a term of eight months. At the expiration of eight months, Brahan was reappointed under the statute for a term of two years; at the expiration of sixteen months, Tittle was reappointed under the statute for a term of two years. On November 5, 1912, the people of Texas adopted an amendment to the Constitution making Prison Commissioner a constitutional office, and fixing the term of said office at six years. The amendment to the Constitution provided "that the terms of office of the Board of Prison Commissioners first appointed after the adoption of this amendment shall begin on January 20th of the year following the adoption of this amendment." The original terms of two of the Commissioners having expired under the statutory provision, they were reappointed in the manner prescribed by the statute.

On January 17, 1913, I addressed a message to the Senate asking your advice and consent to all recess appointments, as provided by Section 12 of Article 4 of the Constitution. On that date the Senate met in its morning session at 10 o'clock, and, as shown by the journals, recessed at 11:50 a. m. until 2 p. m. At 2:35 p. m., Friday, January 17, as shown by the Journal of the Senate, you adjourned until Monday morning, January 20, and, on account of your adjournment, the message of the Governor of January 17, transmitting his recess appointments, could not be delivered to the Senate until Monday morning, the 20th, at which time the recess appointments were confirmed. In this list of recess appointments were the names of L. W. Tittle and R. W. Brahan to be members of the Board of Prison Commissioners. Mr. Cabell was not appointed by me at the expiration of his first term of twenty-four months because of recommendations which had already been made in the general message for a change in the form of prison management. Neither

were the names of Messrs. Tittle and Brahan submitted for confirmation under the constitutional provision which went into effect on January 20, 1913, for the same reason. Neither of these gentlemen were appointed under the constitutional provision until their names were sent to the Senate until your convening in Special Session on July 21, last.

The Attorney General holds that as a result of the fact that the Senate adjourned on Friday, January 17th, until Monday morning, January 20th, and did not until that date receive and act upon the recess appointments, and at which time they confirmed the recess appointments of Messrs. Tittle and Brahan, their terms of office thereby began, under the constitutional provision, on that date. He holds that by reason of this fact it was not necessary for the Governor to reappoint said Commissioners, and that the Senate has no authority or jurisdiction over their confirmation. I have very great respect for the opinion of the Attorney General, and it is with great reluctance that I feel constrained to disagree with him on this point, for I do not concede that because I could not deliver the message to the Senate earlier the purpose and motive of the appointment of these gentlemen and the transmission of their names for confirmation as recess appointees could be changed into permanent appointments under the constitutional provision. However, out of deference to the opinion of the Attorney General, I am not transmitting in this message the names of Messrs. Tittle and Brahan, but submit to you the question for your own determination, and ask the Senate to determine for itself whether they will accept and approve the interpretation of the Attorney General. I consider it a matter of importance, because it is a precedent which will be cited and used in the future, not only in this State, but in other States, and therefore I think it important for the Senate of the State of Texas to determine the matter for itself.

If the Senate shall conclude not to approve the interpretation of the Attorney General, then I shall forthwith transmit the appointment of Messrs. Tittle and Brahan for your consideration.

I have deemed it advisable to make the foregoing statement in order that the record in this matter may be clearly placed before you and be shown in your proceedings.

Respectfully submitted,
O. B. COLQUITT,
Governor of Texas.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

(By Unanimous Consent.)

By Senator Bailey:

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 5. Providing for the appointment of a State Commission to raise the funds, assemble, prepare, install and maintain an exhibit of the resources of the State of Texas at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, 1915.

Whereas, There is in course of preparation at San Francisco a great international exposition in celebration of the completion of the Panama Canal, in which exposition the States of the Union and the nations of the world are invited by the national government to participate; and

Whereas, It is desirable that the State of Texas should be fully and adequately represented at said exposition; therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the Governor be authorized to name a commission of representative citizens, consisting of five persons, to be known as the "Panama-Pacific International Exposition Commission of Texas," which said commission shall have full charge of the matter of raising the funds, preparing, installing and maintaining the exhibits from the State of Texas at the Panama Exposition at San Francisco and to do such things and perform such functions as usually pertain to such enterprises; the Governor to name one of said commissioners to be chief commissioner, and the said commission to make its own rules and regulations, fix all salaries, etc.

Be it further resolved, etc., That the people of Texas be requested to give their aid and co-operation, and the several departments of the State government be authorized to lend such aid and assistance as may be possible, under existing laws.

Be it further resolved, etc., That a full and final report of all moneys raised and how expended, shall be made to the Governor at the close of the labors of said commission; provided, that in no case shall the State of Texas be liable for any debts, obligations or expenses connected with said commission or its participation in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco.

Read first time and referred to Committee on Agricultural Affairs.

By Senators Gibson, Brelsford, Taylor, Hudspeth, Darwin, Collins and Nugent:

Senate bill No. 20, A bill to be entitled "An Act to create a State Bonded Warehouse System and afford a method of co-

operative marketing for those engaged in the production of farm and ranch products; and for the purpose of effectuating this end the creation of a State Warehouse Commission; specifying that said commission shall be composed of two members to be appointed by the Governor and a third member to be Commissioner of Agriculture; defining the authority of the commission and giving it powers of visitation over corporations chartered under the act as a part of the system; authorizing the formation of stated bonded warehouse corporations to be under the supervision and control of the State Warehouse Commission; creating and defining offenses in violation of the act, and prescribing penalties therefor; making an appropriation to carry the act into effect, and declaring an emergency."

Read first time and referred to Committee on Agricultural Affairs.

SIMPLE RESOLUTION.

By Senator Watson:

Be it resolved by the Senate, That the Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses is hereby directed to approved the accounts, which shall be authority for the Comptroller to issue warrants for the payment of all witnesses actually subpoenaed and who attended under said subpoena the hearing before the Committee on Privileges and Elections of this Senate in the contest of Hon. C. A. Wheeler vs. Hon. A. C. Oliver for Senator of the First Senatorial District upon the following basis, to wit:

1. That said witnesses shall each receive the sum of \$1.00 per day for the days they were necessarily absent from home in attendance upon the committee, together with the sum of 6 cents per mile for each mile they may have to travel going from and returning to their homes, said accounts to be issued upon the approval of the Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

2. That before the Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections approves any account for mileage and per diem said witnesses shall each make an affidavit before some officer authorized to administer such oath that they were actually subpoenaed and attended upon the hearing of said contest and number of days they were actually away from home, together with the number of miles actually traveled by said witnesses.

3. That the Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses is hereby authorized and directed to issue proper vouchers to the sheriff or other officers who served the subpoenas on said witnesses, which shall be the authority of the Comptroller to issue warrants therefor upon said officers filing with said chairman a sworn account of the number of witnesses served and the number of miles actually and necessarily traveled in the service of said contest. The resolution was read and adopted.

RECESS.

On motion of Senator Willacy, the Senate, at 3:30 o'clock p. m., recessed until 8 o'clock tonight.

AFTER RECESS.

(Night Session.)

The Senate was called to order by President Pro Tem. Carter.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate proceeded to executive session, in accordance with motion previously adopted, for the purpose of considering various appointments by the Governor.

In executive session the following confirmations were made as reported by the Secretary of the Senate:

To be Assistant State Health Officer—Dr. Henry Hartmann.

To be Judge of the Forty-fifth Judicial District—Hon. S. G. Tayloe.

To be District Attorney for the Twenty-first Judicial District—Hon. Jack Jenkins.

To be State Pension Commissioner—Hon. Geo. W. Kyser.

To be Judge of the Special District Court for the Ninth Judicial District—Hon. Julian Llewellyn.

To be Judge of the Special District Court of Grayson County—Hon. W. J. Mathis.

To be Secretary of State—Hon. F. C. Weinert.

To be members of the Board of Managers of the Epileptic Colony at Abilene—H. B. Cook and George Minter.

To be members of the Board of Managers of the North Texas Hospital for the Insane—A. R. Andrews and Thos. B. Griffith.

To be Branch Pilot at Port Aransas—Capt. E. B. Mercer.

To be District Attorney for the Thirty-seventh Judicial District—Hon. W. C. Linden.

To be members of the Board of Managers of the Deaf and Dumb Institute—Hon. Ike D. White and Hon. R. W. Finley.

To be members of the Board of Regents of the University of Texas—Hon. Jos. Faust and Dr. A. W. Fly.

To be members of the State Board of Embalmers—Geo. W. Loudermilk and C. B. Sutherland.

To be members of the Board of Managers of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute for Colored Youths—Hon. E. Cartledge, W. M. Dunson and Sidney F. Grumbles.

To be Gonzales State Park Commissioners—R. S. Dilworth, John C. Jones and J. W. Rainbolt.

To be State Reclamation Engineer—A. A. Stiles.

To be State Insurance Commissioners—S. W. English and A. H. Haynes.

To be a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners—Dr. Samuel L. Scothorn.

To be members of the Board of Managers of the Confederate Woman's Home—Dave Harrell, W. P. Allen and John H. Chiles.

To be member of the Board of Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum at Austin—Carl Nelson.

To be a member of the Board of Directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College—Thos. E. Battle.

To be members of the Board of Trustees of the Blind Institute—W. A. Trenckmann and Ed W. Giesen.

To be members of the Governing Board of Agricultural Experiment Stations—Hon. Chas. Rogan and Hon. Pink L. Downs.

To be a member of the Board of Managers of the Confederate Home—H. G. Askew.

To be members of the Board of Managers of the State Orphan Home at Corsicana—Hon. R. S. Neblett, and Mat Young.

To be members of the Board of Managers of the Southwestern Insane Asylum at San Antonio—Jos. J. Tucker and Hon. J. F. Carl.

To be a member of the Board of Managers of the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Austin—W. H. Richardson, Jr.

To be a member of the Board of Managers of the State Orphan Home at Corsicana—Doc Boyett.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Senator Willacy, the Senate, at 10 o'clock p. m., adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

APPENDIX.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Committee Room,
Austin, Texas, August 11, 1913.

Hon. Will H. Mayes, President of the Senate.

Sir: Your Committee on Educational Affairs, to whom was referred

House bill No. 27, A bill to be entitled "An Act to amend Title 76, Articles 5221, 5222, 5223, 5224, 5225, 5226, 5227, 5228, 5229, 5230, 5231, 5232, 5233 and 5234 of the Revised Civil Statutes of 1911, concerning the management and control of the State Institution for the Training of Juveniles, and to add thereto Articles 5234a and 5234b."

Have had the same under consideration, and I am instructed to report the same back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass, and be not printed, but printed in the Journal.

JOHNSON, Chairman.

H. B. No. 27. By Henry of Wichita.

A BILL

To Be Entitled

An Act to amend Title 76, Articles 5221, 5222, 5223, 5224, 5225, 5226, 5227, 5228, 5229, 5230, 5231, 5232, 5233 and 5234 of the Revised Civil Statutes of 1911, concerning the management and control of the State Institution for the Training of Juveniles, and to add thereto Articles 5234a and 5234b.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. That Article 5221 be amended so as to read as follows:

Board of Trustees.—The institution known as "The State Institution for the Training of Juveniles," located at Gatesville, shall be named and known as "The State Juvenile Training School," hereafter to be designated as "The Training School." The government of the said school shall be vested in a board of trustees, composed of six persons. The members of the board shall be appointed by the Governor, with the

advice and consent of the Senate, and may be removed by him for cause stated in writing, after an opportunity to be heard. Two members of the board so appointed shall serve for a term of two years; two members for a term of four years, and the two members for a term of six years, the length of their respective terms to be determined by lot. All succeeding appointments shall be for a term of six years; provided, that, if vacancies occur, appointments shall be made for the unexpired term. The members appointed shall be persons of high character and ability, known for their interest in the welfare of the unfortunate classes. Each member shall receive \$5.00 per day and traveling and other necessary expenses while engaged in the performance of official duties, for which the Comptroller shall issue his warrant on the account, verified by said member and approved by the chairman of the board. The chairman of said board shall not approve any expense account of any trustee until same has been allowed by a majority of the board.

Sec. 2. That Article 5222 be amended so as to read as follows:

Meetings of Board.—Said board shall elect one of their members as chairman and one as secretary of the board. The board shall hold four regular meetings each year and shall hold such special meetings at such times and places as are deemed necessary, when requested so to do in writing by two members of the board.

Sec. 3. That Article 5223 shall be amended so as to read as follows:

Powers of Board.—Annual Report to Governor.—The Board of Trustees shall have advisory control of the said Training School. It shall employ the Superintendent. It shall make an annual report to the Governor, setting forth in full all the facts pertaining to the school, including receipts and disbursements; the number and salaries of all employees; the number of inmates received and discharged and the number still on hand, and estimates for appropriation required for two years of maintenance. It shall include in its report the general condition of the students committed to its care, and the success with which the reformatory measures of the school have been administered.

Sec. 4. That Article 5224 shall be amended so as to read as follows:

Shall Provide Instruction. Etc.—Said Board of Trustees and the Superintendent shall provide for, establish

and maintain suitable instruction and training of the inmates of said institution. Said instruction shall include common school, as well as industrial, or agricultural branches, or either or all, as may be deemed desirable by said board and Superintendent; provided, that it shall be the duty of said board and Superintendent to arrange that each student of said Training School shall receive a reasonable amount of instruction in the school of letters and industrial branch each year. Each inmate shall be given definite instruction and training in some useful occupation. Each inmate shall be given such moral training and discipline as he is capable of receiving. The prime end to be sought by said board is to reform, educate and train the children committed to the institution into industrious and useful law-abiding citizens, strengthen their self-control and place them in a moral environment that will build character and inculcate correct ideas of civic virtue and responsibility.

Sec. 5. That Article 5225 be amended so as to read as follows:

The Superintendent.—The Board of Trustees shall appoint a Superintendent of said school who shall not be removed without cause, which shall be stated by said board in writing and filed with the Secretary of State for public record, and in case said board desires to dismiss said Superintendent it shall give him two months' notice. The Superintendent shall be a man of high moral character, education and training, and who shall have had experience in handling wayward and delinquent boys. The Superintendent shall before entering upon the duties of his office take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution, and shall give a bond in the sum of \$10,000, payable to the Governor or his successors in office, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. Said bond shall be signed by the Superintendent and two good and sufficient sureties, or by himself and some solvent surety company, authorized to transact business in Texas, and shall be approved by the Secretary of State and be deposited in his office. Said bond when approved by the Governor shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the State.

Sec. 6. That Article 5226 shall be amended so as to read as follows:

Powers and Duties of the Superintendent.—The Superintendent shall have control and management of the Training School, subject to the provisions of this law and the regulations adopted by the board.

1. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to keep a register in which he shall enter the name, date of reception, previous moral character, habits and education, so far as can be ascertained, his conduct and deportment, educational and vocational advancement while in said school, the discharge, death, escape, commutation of time, parolment and punishment of each inmate or person admitted to said institution.

2. He shall see that the buildings are kept in good and sanitary order, and that the premises are kept in a healthful and cleanly condition.

3. He shall keep, or cause to be kept, the books of the institution, fully exhibiting all moneys received and disbursed, the source from which received and purposes for which the same is expended. The said books shall give a complete record of all products produced on the farm, or received from any source, and shall show the disposition made of the same, whether sold or consumed. Said books shall at all times be open for the inspection of the Board of Trustees or the Governor, or to any one appointed by the Governor to inspect or audit said books.

4. At the first regular meeting after the first of the months of March and September the Superintendent shall make a semi-annual report in duplicate, in writing under oath, showing in detail the fiscal operations of the institution since the last report, giving under appropriate heads the total number of inmates in the institution at the date of the report, the number received since last report, the number discharged since last report, the number paroled, or otherwise discharged, with such recommendations for the improvement of management or other matter as he may deem proper. One of said reports shall be presented to the Board of Trustees at their regular quarterly meeting and the other shall be forwarded to the Governor.

5. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to make supplemental reports in writing to the Board of Trustees on any matter within the scope of his duties, when requested to do so by the President of the Board of Trustees.

Sec. 7. That Article 5227 be amended so as to read as follows:

Salaries, etc., How Paid.—The Superintendent shall employ, and may dismiss for cause stated in writing to the board, such subordinate officers, teachers and employes as may be deemed requisite and necessary to the conduct, administration and maintenance of said institution, up to the standards of efficiency and utility essential to accomplish the

best results; provided, that it shall be a violation of the rules of said institution for any employe to use tobacco or intoxicating liquors in any form while on duty, and should any employe be guilty of violating this rule, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent to discharge such employe.

The salaries and compensation of all subordinate officers, teachers and employes aforesaid shall be fixed by the Board of Trustees, not to exceed the amounts appropriated for same, and the same shall be prescribed by said board in the form of an itemized account sworn to by said Superintendent; and the same shall be paid monthly on the Comptroller's warrants based upon such sworn itemized account aforesaid. Said account shall contain the name and address of each person and the amount due and for what service; provided, that no account for salary shall be presented by said Superintendent until the same has been fixed by said board as herein provided.

Sec. 8. That Article 5228 shall be amended so as to read as follows:

Who To Be Confined.—There shall be confined in said State Training School for Boys all persons confined in the State Institution for the Training of Juveniles at the time this law takes effect, and all persons who may be sentenced to a term in said State Institution for the Training of Juveniles before this law takes effect, and their present status and terms of sentence shall not be affected by this law; also all juveniles committed to said institution by any court within this State acting under authority of law. Provided, that all inmates sentenced to the State Institution for the Training of Juveniles shall only be required to serve out their unexpired terms in said institution, at which time they shall be released.

Sec. 9. That Article 5229 shall be amended so as to read as follows:

Same.—Hereafter all male persons under the age of seventeen years who shall be convicted of a felony, or other delinquency in any court within the State, unless his sentence be suspended, as provided by law, or otherwise disposed of unless by reason of the length of the term for which he is sentenced he is required under the law to be confined in the State penitentiary, shall be confined in the Texas Training School for Boys; provided, that the white boys shall be kept, worked and educated entirely separate from the boys of other races, and shall be kept apart in all respects.

Sec. 10. That Article 5230 shall be amended so as to read as follows:

Leave of Probation.—The said Board of Trustees shall establish and maintain in the said school a system of grading and promotion on a basis of the moral, intellectual and industrial advancement of the pupils. When the Superintendent is satisfied that any inmate has acquired sufficient self-control, moral habits and industrial efficiency, and suitable employment, under responsible, sober and moral person can be found for the said inmate he shall with the approval of the chairman of said Board of Trustees grant said inmate a "leave of probation." For the purpose of securing homes and employment for the inmates of the school and of visiting and supervising them while on probation, a furlough officer shall be employed who shall, when not engaged with his duties as furlough officer, assist in teaching, and in the general work of the school, under the direction of the Superintendent. When employment has been secured for any inmate he shall be sent out on a furlough, with the condition that the person furloughed, and his employer, shall send a written report, at the end of each month thereafter for a period of twelve months, to the furlough officer, stating the habits and demeanor of the said furloughed person. If each of the said reports be favorable, the Superintendent shall recommend to the Governor that a full release be granted to the said furloughed person and that his term of commitment be terminated. Upon the termination of the term of commitment by the Governor the furloughed person shall be finally discharged, with none of his legal rights impaired or abrogated. In the event any of said monthly reports shall be deemed unfavorable, or for any reason be not sent as herein provided, and the said Superintendent should for any reason become convinced before the expiration of the said twelve months that the said furloughed person should be returned to the State Training School for further training or discipline, the said furloughed person shall, in that event, forfeit his leave of probation, and shall be returned to said institution. If his said employers shall fail or refuse to return said furloughed person to said institution, it shall be the duty of the furlough officer, any sheriff, or other peace officer, upon notice from the Superintendent, to take said furloughed person into custody, under the same conditions as if said person were an escaped inmate, and return him to said institu-

tion in the manner prescribed in the law for apprehending and returning escaped inmates. No inmate of the said State Training School for Boys, who shall be committed to said school by a judgment of a district court after the conviction upon a charge of felony, shall be granted a leave of probation, furloughed or released before the expiration of the term for which he shall be so committed, unless same be recommended by the Superintendent and a majority of the Board of Trustees, and is approved by the Governor. In case any such inmate convicted of a felony or other delinquency is granted a leave on probation, as herein provided, the procedure shall be the same as herein provided for inmates not confined on a judgment of felony: provided, that the Governor shall, at all times, have full power to grant an unconditional pardon or commute sentence of any inmate committed to said school.

Sec. 11. That Article 5231 be amended so as to read as follows:

Duration of Sentence.—Commitments to the Training School shall be upon the indeterminate sentence plan: provided, that no inmate shall be committed to said institution for a longer period than five years; provided, that no inmate shall remain or be detained in said institution or upon parole under the control of the officers of said school, after he has reached the age of twenty-one years.

Sec. 12. That Article 5232 be amended so as to read as follows:

Inmates to be Divided Into Classes.—The Superintendent shall divide inmates into such classes and shall house, feed and train such inmates in such manner as he may deem best for the development and advancement of the child.

Sec. 13. That Article 5233 be amended so as to read as follows:

Clothing, Books, Etc., to be Furnished.—All inmates of said institution shall be provided with shelter, wholesome food and suitable clothing, books, means of healthful recreation, and other material necessary for their training, at the expense of the State, except as otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 14. That Article 5234 be amended so as to read as follows:

Escapes.—If any inmate confined in the State Training School for Boys shall escape therefrom, or if on leave of probation or furlough, and is ordered returned and the employer of said furloughed person fails or refuses to return him as provided in this law, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of said institution or any officer or employe of same, or the sheriff, or any

peace officer, to apprehend and detain him. It shall be lawful for any person to apprehend such escaped inmate and forthwith deliver him to any sheriff or peace officer; any such escaped inmate shall be returned to said school by any sheriff, peace, furlough or probation officer; and the costs of his return shall be paid by the county from which said inmate was sentenced; provided, if any inmate committed to said institution on a charge of felony shall escape, the costs of his return to said institution shall be paid by the State, on warrant of Comptroller, based upon a sworn itemized statement of said expense account, approved by said Superintendent.

Sec. 15. That there be hereby added Article 5234a, which shall read as follows:

Corporal punishment in any form shall not be inflicted upon the inmates of said institution except as a last resort to maintain discipline, and then only in the presence of the Superintendent, and a resident nurse; and at no time shall any inmate be struck more than twenty times, and that only with such instrument and in such manner as will inflict reasonable and moderate punishment, considering the age, size and strength of the culprit and the strength of the person administering such punishment, and at no time shall any weapon or instrument of torture be used, or any instrument which by its make, coupled with the manner of its use would be calculated to inflict bodily injury. Any one violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, and sentenced to not less than thirty days, nor more than ninety days in jail, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 16. That there be hereby added Article 5234b, which shall read as follows:

The fact that there is no law in this State providing for the appointment of members of the Board of this institution to serve for six years, creates an emergency and an imperative necessity that the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days be suspended, and that this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and it is so enacted.

Committee Room.

Austin, Texas, August 12, 1913.

Hon. Will H. Mayes, President of the Senate.

Sir: Your Judiciary Committee No. 2, to whom was referred

House bill No. 13, A bill to be entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 150, General Laws, passed at the Regular Session of the Thirty-third Legislature, relating to application for witnesses in felony cases so as to repeal Section 4 of said chapter, which provides for the payment of one dollar and fifty cents per day for each day that witnesses residing in the county of the prosecution may have been necessarily absent from their homes or business in attendance upon court,"

Have had the same under consideration, and I am instructed to report the same back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do not pass, but that Senate bill No. 13, by Morrow, as amended by committee, be substituted therefor, and be not printed.

CONNER, Chairman.

PETITION.

By Senators Townsend and McNealus:
Relating to the purchase of portrait of the late John H. Reagan.

TWENTIETH DAY.

Senate Chamber,
Austin, Texas,

Wednesday, August 13, 1913.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by Lieutenant Governor Will H. Mayes.

Roll call, a quorum being present, the following Senators answering to their names:

Astin.	Lattimore.
Bailey of De Witt.	McGregor.
Bailey of Harris.	McNealus.
Brelsford.	Morrow.
Carter.	Nugent.
Clark.	Real.
Collins.	Taylor.
Conner.	Terrell.
Cowell.	Townsend.
Darwin.	Warren.
Gibson.	Watson.
Greer.	Westbrook.
Harley.	Wiley.
Hudspeth.	Willacy.
Johnson.	

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Pending the reading of the Journal of yesterday, the same was dispensed with on motion of Senator Carter.

(See Appendix for petitions and memorials and standing committee reports.)

ASSIGNED ON STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Chair announced Senator Bailey of DeWitt as member of the following standing committees: Finance, Public Lands and Land Office, State Penitentiaries, Rules, Stock and Stock Raising, Insurance, Statistics and History, Mining and Irrigation, Agricultural Affairs.

HOUSE MESSAGE.

Hall of the House of Representatives,
Austin, Texas, August 13, 1913.

Hon. Will H. Mayes, President of the Senate.

Sir: I am directed by the House to inform the Senate that the House does not concur in Senate amendments to House bill No. 4 and requests the appointment of a Free Conference Committee. The following committee on the part of the House has been appointed: Messrs. Kennedy, Dove, Mills, Kirby, Hunter.

Also the House has passed the following bill:

House bill No. 33, A bill to be entitled "An Act to reorganize the Thirty-fourth Judicial District of Texas, to regulate the time of holding the district courts in the various counties composing the Thirty-fourth Judicial District of Texas, providing for the returning of the process issued and to be issued by said courts, validating process heretofore issued by said court, and declaring an emergency."

Also has passed the following resolution:

House Concurrent Resolution No. 9, Requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to support bill for the creation of the Mescalero National Park out of a portion of the Mescalero Indian Reservation.

Also the House does not concur in Senate amendments to House bills Nos. 2 and 14, and requests the appointment of a Free Conference Committee. The following on the part of the House have been appointed: Messrs. Wortham, Goodner, Hill, Kirby, and Woods of Navarro.

Respectfully,

W. R. LONG,

Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.

HOUSE BILLS ON FIRST READING.

The Chair, Lieutenant Governor Mayes, referred, after their captions had been